

County Snapshots are published by the Labor Market Information Division (LMID) of the California Employment Development Department (EDD) to provide a labor force profile of California counties and highlight employment trends and growth. The LMID regularly collects, analyzes, and publishes information about California's labor market, which consists of approximately 17 million workers and more than one million employers. In addition to employment and unemployment data, the LMID provides economic planning information, industry and occupational information, social and demographic information, and a host of other statistics.

County Snapshots include Benchmark labor force data and industry employment. Labor force data assess and calculate California's civilian labor force, employment, unemployment, and unemployment rate. These data are based on the place of residence. Industry employment data provide counts of the number of persons employed by industry, based on place of work, as classified by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

The new North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) replaces the previously used Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Many industries are not comparable between the SIC and NAICS classification systems. NAICS identifies hundreds of new, emerging, and advanced technology industries. NAICS also reorganizes industries into more meaningful sectors—especially in the service-providing segments of the economy.

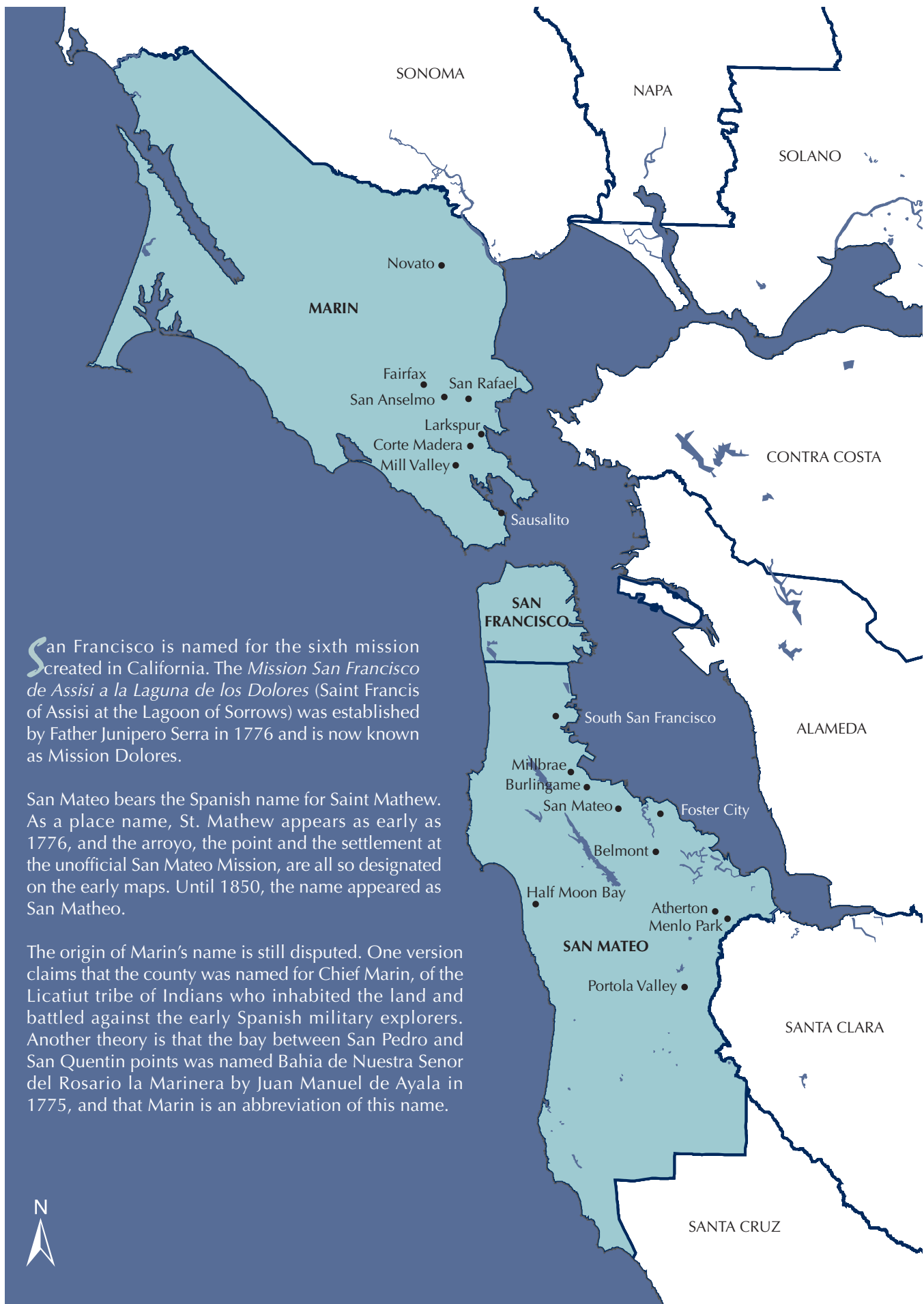
Due to this conversion, county-level industry employment data for California counties belonging to a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) were not available at the time of publication. Data provided in the 2003 *County Snapshots* for these counties reflect the multi-county data. Additional changes in this year's publication include an expanded occupational analysis, using SIC-based industry and occupational projections. The incorporation of NAICS with projections data is scheduled for the summer of 2004.

A complete explanation of these data and additional information are available from the LMID's Web site located at www.calmis.ca.gov. Additional *County Snapshots* and contact information for local labor market consultants may also be obtained through LMID at (916) 262-2162.



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San Francisco is named for the sixth mission created in California. The *Mission San Francisco de Assisi a la Laguna de los Dolores* (Saint Francis of Assisi at the Lagoon of Sorrows) was established by Father Junipero Serra in 1776 and is now known as Mission Dolores.

San Mateo bears the Spanish name for Saint Mathew. As a place name, St. Mathew appears as early as 1776, and the arroyo, the point and the settlement at the unofficial San Mateo Mission, are all so designated on the early maps. Until 1850, the name appeared as San Matheo.

The origin of Marin's name is still disputed. One version claims that the county was named for Chief Marin, of the Licatiut tribe of Indians who inhabited the land and battled against the early Spanish military explorers. Another theory is that the bay between San Pedro and San Quentin points was named Bahia de Nuestra Senor del Rosario la Marinera by Juan Manuel de Ayala in 1775, and that Marin is an abbreviation of this name.



San Francisco is one of California's original 27 counties, established in 1850. Bordered by San Mateo to the south, the combined city and county is the smallest in California, occupying just 47 square miles of land. In 1856, San Mateo was created from the southern portion of San Francisco. Situated as it is on the peninsula, San Mateo is flanked by water, with over 50 miles of Pacific coastline and the San Francisco Bay shoreline. The Santa Cruz Mountains run up the center, rising to a height of over 2,000 feet. San Mateo County occupies 531 square miles. Marin is the only county of the original 27 which has neither added nor lost significant land to another county since its formation. The 521 square miles of Marin offer a variety of topography, climate, and vegetation, from the tidal flats of the coastline to the slopes of Mt. Tamalpais.

The combined city, county, and port of San Francisco is located on a peninsula between the Pacific Ocean and San Francisco Bay. San Mateo County borders to the south and the Golden Gate Bridge links Marin County, across the bay, to the north. With a combined population of more than 1.7 million, the three counties demonstrate strong internal economic and social links, comprising the San Francisco Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

Inside San Francisco's borders are the natural islands of Alcatraz and Yerba Buena, and man-made Treasure Island. Despite its small physical size, the county holds the rank of 11th most-populous county in California. The Department of Finance estimates San Francisco's 2003 population at close to 792,000, and projects the county's 2020 population will drop to 755,800, a loss of 36,200 or 4.6 percent.

With a population of 717,000, San Mateo County ranks as the 13th most-populous county. The coastal Santa Cruz Mountain range bisects the county, with the western side leaning to more rural uses such as farming, game preserves, watersheds, parks, and undeveloped lands. In contrast, San Mateo's densely populated eastern half contains most major transportation arteries and facilities, including Interstate 280, Highway 101, the Dumbarton and San Mateo Bridges, San Francisco International Airport and the deepwater port of Redwood City. The Department of Finance projects that by the year 2020 San Mateo will grow to 834,500, a 16.4 percent increase over current population estimates.

Marin County's current population is 250,400. San Rafael, with a population of 57,100, is the county's largest and fastest growing city. Novato, another of the

county's most populated cities is home to 48,650. The county's rural coastal corridor and inland valleys are ideal for farm production and offer open space for tourism and recreation, while the urbanized bay corridor is dominated by small and medium-sized businesses. Marin is projected to be home to 273,800 residents by the year 2020, growth of more than 9 percent over current figures.

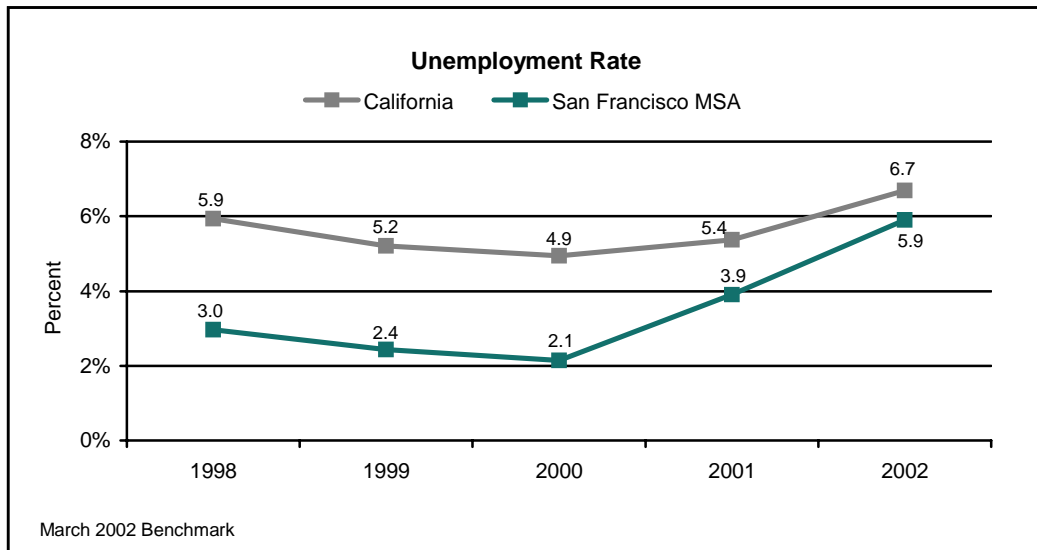
The 2002 civilian labor force for the three-county MSA was 939,600, down 31,100 from the previous year. The annual average unemployment rate increased to 5.9 percent in 2002, still well below California's rate of 6.7 percent. Professional and business services provided the largest share of total employment (19.2 percent), despite a loss of close to 52,000 jobs since 2000. A majority of the jobs lost in 2002 (-29,200) were in the computer systems design and related services, and management of companies and enterprises components.

Trade, transportation and utilities, and government also contributed large shares of employment to the San Francisco MSA's economic base in 2002. Almost 18 percent of all jobs were in trade, transportation and utilities, with retail trade providing for more than half of the industry's employment.

Government accounted for 132,700 jobs, 13.4 percent of the area's total employment, with a majority (80,700) in local government. Local government includes local education, city government, county government, and Indian tribal government employment.

LABOR FORCE

Civilian unemployment includes persons who are not working but are able, available, and actively looking for work. Individuals who are waiting to be recalled from a layoff, and individuals waiting to report to a new job are also considered to be unemployed. The **unemployment rate** is the number of unemployed as a percentage of the labor force. Since 1998, the San Francisco MSA has recorded an unemployment rate lower than the rate for California. In 2002, however, unemployment rose to 5.9 percent, almost double the 1998 rate and close to three times as high as the level recorded in 2000.

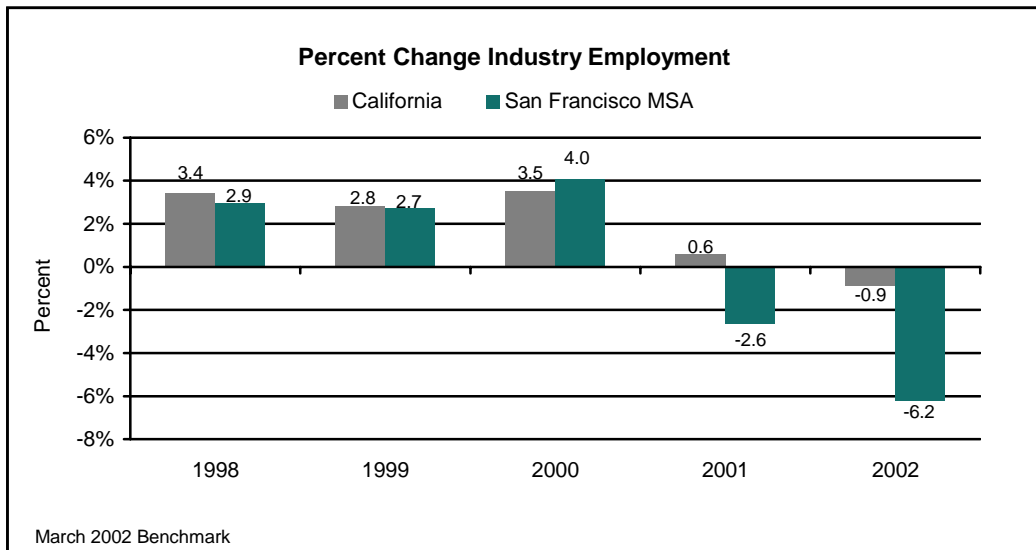


Labor force data, as shown below, accounts for civilians who are age 16 or older and who are working or looking for work. San Francisco MSA's annual average figures show declines in labor force and the number of employed since 1998. **Employment** and **unemployment** figures reflect the employment status of individuals by **place of residence**. Counts of employment by **place of work** are referred to as **industry employment** totals (see pages 5 and 6).

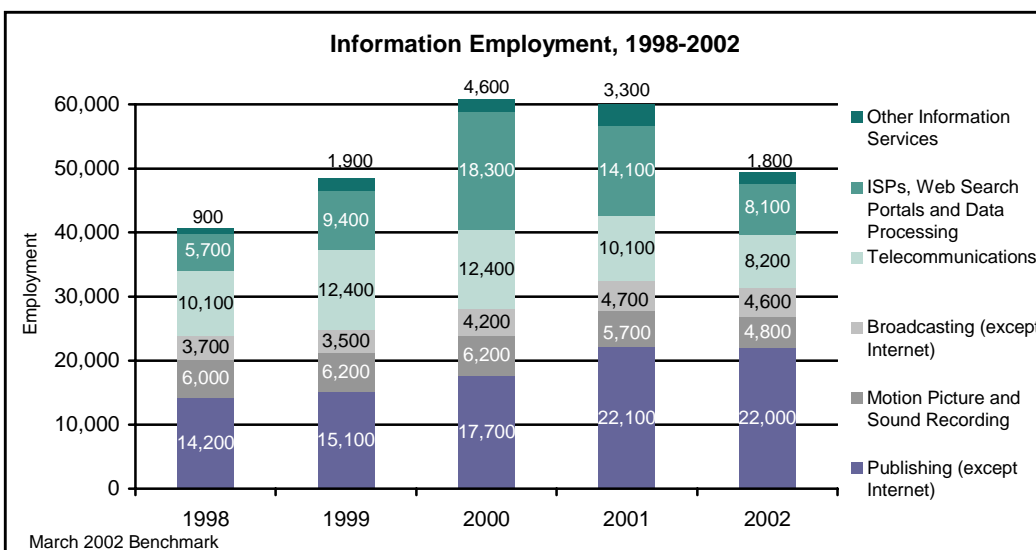
Labor Force Statistics	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Labor Force	944,800	954,400	978,200	972,700	939,600
Employment	916,800	931,200	957,200	934,800	884,100
Unemployment	28,000	23,200	21,000	37,900	55,500
Unemployment Rate	3.0%	2.4%	2.1%	3.9%	5.9%

2002 Benchmark

From 1998 to 2000, industry employment growth in the San Francisco MSA kept pace with or surpassed the rate of growth in California. A decline (-2.6 percent) in 2001 industry employment was followed by an even greater decline in 2002. The 6.2 percent decline in 2002 represented a loss of 65,400 jobs. Professional and business services industries experienced the greatest loss (29,200 jobs), almost 45 percent of the total loss, including 9,000 jobs in the computer systems design and related services component. These losses reflect the troubled high technology industry throughout California and the nation. California recorded a decline of 0.9 percentage point in 2002.



From 1998 to 2002, San Francisco MSA's fastest growing industry was information, recording growth of 21.6 percent (up 8,800 jobs). Within information, publishing industries (except Internet) added 7,800 jobs, growth of 54.9 percent. Internet service providers, Web search portals and data processing employment had a net gain of 2,400 jobs, while broadcasting (except Internet) and other information services both gained 900 jobs during the profiled period. Telecommunications, and motion picture and sound recording sectors declined by 1,900 and 1,200 jobs, respectively.



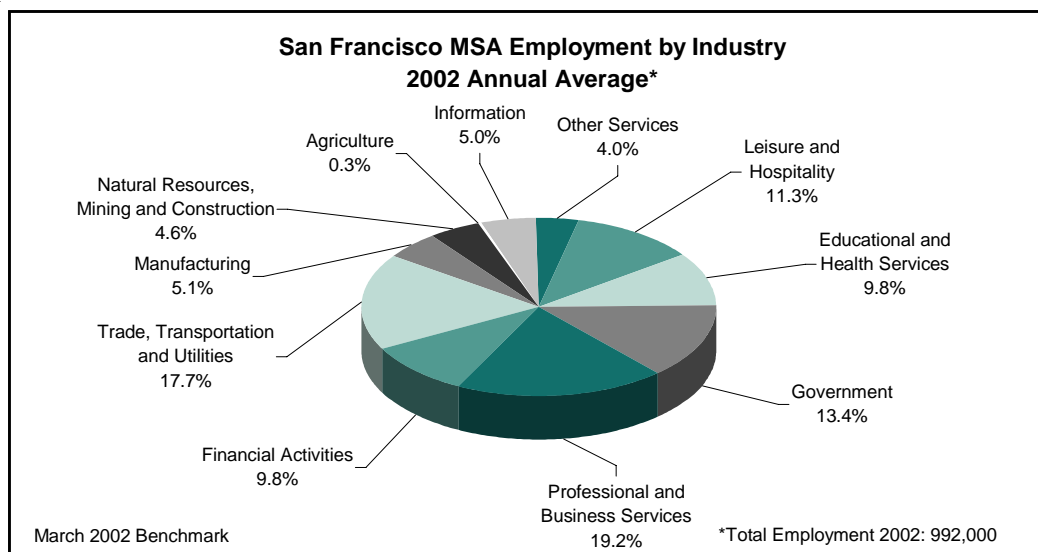
INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

Industry employment in the San Francisco MSA declined 2.3 percent during the 1998–2002 period, an overall loss of 23,900 jobs. Professional and business services had the largest employment drop (21,600). Manufacturing declined by 22 percent. Several other industries had smaller declines. Government and information were the largest gaining industries

Employment by Industry	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Agriculture	3,600	3,600	3,700	3,500	3,400
Natural Resources, Mining and Const.	40,000	43,200	45,800	47,600	45,500
Manufacturing	64,900	63,100	61,400	56,100	50,100
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	188,000	187,700	190,900	186,700	175,100
Information	40,700	48,500	63,300	60,000	49,500
Financial Activities	96,100	97,000	97,200	101,900	96,900
Professional and Business Services	211,600	223,700	241,900	219,200	190,000
Education and Health Services	98,200	99,400	95,300	96,000	97,600
Leisure and Hospitality	109,300	111,700	114,800	115,700	112,000
Other Services	40,700	40,300	40,300	40,300	39,200
Government	122,700	125,500	131,100	130,300	132,700
Industry Employment Total*	1,015,900	1,043,600	1,085,800	1,057,400	992,000

2002 Benchmark

during the profiled period, even though information lost 13,800 jobs after peaking at 63,300 in 2000. In 2002 alone, professional and business services; trade, transportation and utilities; and government provided the largest shares of industry employment in the MSA. Together, these industries accounted for more than 50 percent (497,800) of the total employment (992,000) in the area.



*Totals may not add, due to rounding.

San Francisco County projections for the period 1999–2006 forecast the three largest growth industries during those years will be services, retail trade, and government, using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).^{*} Within those industries, the occupations listed below are those likely to have the most job gains.

Largest Projected Growth Industries 1999–2006

	Percent Growth	Job Growth
Services	7.6%	17,500
Retail Trade	11.0%	9,500
Government	9.0%	7,100

Services

Electrical and Electronic Engineers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 1,199 (Annual Job Openings – 171)

Salary **Electrical Engineers** Mean Annual Wage – \$76,886; Median Hourly Wage – \$36.82. **Electronics Engineers (except Computer)** – \$77,084; – \$36.25.

Nature Of Work **Electrical Engineers** design, test, or supervise the manufacturing and installation of electrical equipment, components, or systems. **Electronic Engineers (except Computer)** design and test electronic components and systems.

Education Bachelor's degree.

Janitors and Cleaners (except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners)

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 832 (Annual Job Openings – 119)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$24,457; Median Hourly Wage – \$11.41

Nature Of Work Keep buildings in clean and orderly condition. Perform heavy cleaning and routine maintenance, tend furnace and boiler, notify management of need for repairs, and clean snow or debris from sidewalk.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Computer Support Specialist

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 790 (Annual Job Openings – 113)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$57,129; Median Hourly Wage – \$26.52

Nature Of Work Provide technical assistance to computer system users. Answer questions or resolve computer problems for clients in person, via telephone or from remote location.

Education Bachelor's degree.

Computer Systems Analysts

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 760 (Annual Job Openings – 109)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$75,766; Median Hourly Wage – \$35.58

Nature Of Work Analyze science, engineering, business, and all other data processing problems for application to electronic data processing systems.

Education Bachelor's degree.

Retail Trade

Retail Salespersons

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 3,093 (Annual Job Openings – 442)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$25,681; Median Hourly Wage – \$10.00

Nature Of Work Sell merchandise in retail establishment.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Cashiers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 1,116 (Annual Job Openings – 159)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$22,680; Median Hourly Wage – \$9.81

Nature Of Work Receive and disburse money in establishments other than financial institutions. Often involved in processing credit or debit cards and validating checks.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Waiters and Waitresses

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 716 (Annual Job Openings – 102)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$18,131; Median Hourly Wage – \$7.41

Nature Of Work Take orders and serve food and beverage to patrons at tables in dining establishment. Examples: Cocktail Waiter; Wine Steward; Head Waitress.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

First-Line Supervisors, Managers of Retail Sales

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 664 (Annual Job Openings – 95)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$41,687; Median Hourly Wage – \$17.58

Nature Of Work Directly supervise sales workers in a retail establishment or department. Duties include management functions, such as purchasing or budgeting.

Education Work experience.

Government

Correctional Officers and Jailers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 312 (Annual Job Openings – 45)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$52,656; Median Hourly Wage – \$26.52

Nature Of Work Guard inmates in penal or rehabilitative institution or in transit.

Education Usually requires a high school diploma and/or vocational training or job-related courses. An associate's or bachelor's degree could be needed.

Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 287 (Annual Job Openings – 41)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$55,689; Median Hourly Wage – \$26.62

Nature Of Work Maintain order, enforce laws and ordinances, and protect life and property. Duties include patrolling an area; directing traffic; issuing traffic summonses; investigating accidents; apprehending suspects; and serving legal processes.

Education Usually requires training in vocational schools, related on-the-job experience, or an associate's or bachelor's degree.

Computer Systems Analysts

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 167 (Annual Job Openings – 24)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$75,766; Median Hourly Wage – \$35.58

Nature Of Work Analyze science, engineering, business, and all other data processing problems for application to electronic data processing systems.

Education Bachelor's degree.

Lawyers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 151 (Annual Job Openings – 22)

Salary Median Hourly Wage – \$58.18

Nature Of Work Represent clients in criminal and civil litigation and other legal proceedings, draw up legal documents, and manage or advise clients on legal transactions. May specialize in a single area or practice broadly in many areas.

Education First professional degree.



Correctional Officers

Note: Projections for the 1999–2006 period were developed based on historical employment that reflects the tremendous growth of high technology and Internet industries during the 1980s and 1990s. As a result the projected employment of many computer-related occupations may appear to be inflated based on current economic conditions. However, it should be noted that these projections extend over a long enough period to overcome these fluctuations in the business cycle and that these industries are expected to recover and grow by 2008.

^{*}The projections of employment by industry and occupation will incorporate NAICS codes with the release of the 2002–2012 data in Summer 2004.

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT

San Mateo County industry projections for the period 1999–2006 forecast the three largest growth industries during those years will be services, retail trade, and manufacturing, using the SIC.* Within those industries, the occupations included below are those likely to have the most job gains.

Largest Projected Growth Industries 1999–2006

	Percent Growth	Job Growth
Services	28.8%	35,100
Retail Trade	9.2%	5,500
Manufacturing	4.9%	1,800

Services

Electrical and Electronic Engineers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 4,071 (Annual Job Openings – 582)
 Salary **Electrical Engineers** Mean Annual Wage – \$76,886; Median Hourly Wage – \$36.82. **Electronics Engineers (except Computer)** – \$77,084; – \$36.25.
Nature Of Work **Electrical Engineers** design, test, or supervise the manufacturing and installation of electrical equipment, components, or systems. **Electronic Engineers (except Computer)** design and test electronic components and systems.
 Education Bachelor's degree.

Computer Systems Analysts

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 2,030 (Annual Job Openings – 290)
 Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$75,766; Median Hourly Wage – \$35.58
Nature Of Work Analyze science, engineering, business, and all other data processing problems for application to electronic data processing systems.
 Education Bachelor's degree.

Computer Support Specialist

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 1,808 (Annual Job Openings – 258)
 Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$57,129; Median Hourly Wage – \$26.52
Nature Of Work Provide technical assistance to computer system users. Answer questions or resolve computer problems for clients in person, via telephone, or from remote location.
 Education Bachelor's degree.

Business Operations Specialists, All Other

Projected Job Openings – 1,808 (Annual Job Openings – 258)
 Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$60,683; Median Hourly Wage – \$27.08
Nature Of Work All business operations specialists not listed separately. Examples: Grant Coordinator; Liaison Officer; Purser.
 Education Bachelor's degree.

Retail Trade

Retail Salespersons

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 1,697 (Annual Job Openings – 242)
 Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$25,681; Median Hourly Wage – \$10.00
Nature Of Work Sell merchandise in retail establishment.
 Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Cashiers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 930 (Annual Job Openings – 133)
 Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$22,680; Median Hourly Wage – \$9.81
Nature Of Work Receive and disburse money in establishments other than financial institutions. Often involved in processing credit or debit cards and validating checks.
 Education Short-term on-the-job training.

First-Line Supervisors, Managers of Retail Sales

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 460 (Annual Job Openings – 66)
 Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$41,681; Median Hourly Wage – \$17.58
Nature Of Work Directly supervise sales workers in a retail establishment or department. Duties include management functions, such as purchasing or budgeting.
 Education Work experience.

Waiters and Waitresses

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 362 (Annual Job Openings – 52)
 Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$18,131; Median Hourly Wage – \$7.41
Nature Of Work Take orders and serve food and beverage to patrons at tables in dining establishment. Examples: Cocktail Waiter; Wine Steward; Head Waitress.
 Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Manufacturing

Chemical Equipment Operators and Tenders

Projected Job Openings – 381 (Annual Job Openings – 54)
 Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$49,446; Median Hourly Wage – \$21.76
Nature Of Work Operate or tend equipment to control chemical changes or reactions in the processing of industrial or consumer products.
 Education Moderate-term on-the-job training.

Electrical and Electronic Engineers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 128 (Annual Job Openings – 18)
 Salary **Electrical Engineers** Mean Annual Wage – \$76,886; Median Hourly Wage – \$36.82. **Electronics Engineers (except Computer)** – \$77,084; – \$36.25.
Nature Of Work **Electrical Engineers** design, test, or supervise the manufacturing and installation of electrical equipment, components, or systems. **Electronic Engineers (except Computer)** design and test electronic components and systems.
 Education Bachelor's degree.

Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing (Technical and Scientific Products)

Projected Job Openings – 124 (Annual Job Openings – 18)
 Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$88,707; Median Hourly Wage – \$47.36
Nature Of Work Sell goods for wholesalers or manufacturers. Technical or scientific knowledge required, usually from at least two years of post-secondary education.
 Education Moderate-term-on-the-job training.

Engineering and Natural Science Managers

Projected Job Openings – 117 (Annual Job Openings – 17)
 Salary **Engineering Managers** Mean Annual Wage – \$108,304; Median Hourly Wage – \$53.06. **Natural Science Managers** – \$91,855; – \$44.00.
Nature Of Work **Engineering Managers** plan or direct activities in such fields as architecture and engineering, or research and development in these fields. **Natural Science Managers** plan or direct activities in such fields as physical and life sciences, mathematics, and statistics, or research and development in these fields.
 Education Work experience plus a bachelor's or higher.



Computer Support Specialists

*The projections of employment by industry and occupation will incorporate NAICS codes with the release of the 2002-2012 data in Summer 2004.

Marin County projections for the 1999–2006 period forecast the three largest growth industries during those years will be services, retail trade, and construction, using the SIC.* Within those industries, the occupations listed below are those likely to have the most job gains.

Largest Projected Growth Industries 1999–2006

	Percent Growth	Job Growth
Services	11.0%	4,700
Retail Trade	9.1%	2,200
Construction	21.4%	1,500

Services

Electrical and Electronic Engineers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 250 (Annual Job Openings – 36)

Salary **Electrical Engineers** Mean Annual Wage – \$76,886; Median Hourly Wage – \$36.82. **Electronics Engineers (except Computer)** – \$77,084; – \$36.25.

Nature Of Work **Electrical Engineers** design, test, or supervise manufacturing and installation of electrical equipment, components, or systems. **Electronics Engineers (except Computer)** design and test electronic components and systems.

Education Bachelor's degree.

Elementary School Teachers (Except Special Education)[†]

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 210 (Annual Job Openings – 30)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$45,897[‡]

Nature Of Work Teach pupils in public or private schools at the elementary level basic academic, social, and other formative skills.

Education State requirements for teacher candidates include a bachelor's or higher degree, as well as completing a professional preparation program.

Teacher Assistants

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 189 (Annual Job Openings – 27)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$25,147[‡]

Nature Of Work Perform duties instructional in nature or deliver direct services to students or parents, for which a teacher or another professional has responsibility.

Education Some schools require a high school diploma; some require some college. Following state law, applicants must pass a test in reading, language, and math.

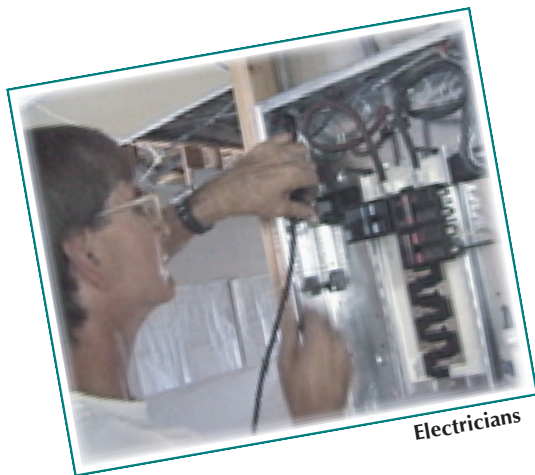
Computer Support Specialist

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 140 (Annual Job Openings – 20)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$57,129; Median Hourly Wage – \$26.52

Nature Of Work Provide technical assistance to computer system users. Answer questions or resolve computer problems for clients in person, via telephone, or from remote location.

Education Bachelor's degree.



Electricians

Retail Trade

Retail Salespersons

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 419 (Annual Job Openings – 60)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$25,681; Median Hourly Wage – \$10.00

Nature Of Work Sell merchandise in retail establishment.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Cashiers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 307 (Annual Job Openings – 44)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$22,680; Median Hourly Wage – \$9.81

Nature Of Work Receive and disburse money in establishments other than financial institutions. Often involved in processing credit or debit cards and validating checks.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Waiters and Waitresses

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 292 (Annual Job Openings – 42)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$18,131; Median Hourly Wage – \$7.41

Nature Of Work Take orders and serve food and beverage to patrons at tables in dining establishment. Examples: Cocktail Waiter; Wine Steward; Head Waitress.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers (Including Fast Food)

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 175 (Annual Job Openings – 25)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$19,104; Median Hourly Wage – \$8.54

Nature Of Work Perform duties which combine food preparation and food service.

Education Short-term on-the-job training.

Construction

Carpenters

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 237 (Annual Job Openings – 34)

Salary Mean Annual Wage – \$55,374; Median Hourly Wage – \$27.60

Nature Of Work Construct, erect, install, or repair structures and fixtures made of wood. May install cabinets, siding, drywall, and batt or roll installation.

Education Long-term on-the-job training.

Painters (Construction and Maintenance), Paperhangers

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 177 (Annual Job Openings – 25)

Salary **Painters** Mean Annual Wage – \$42,217; Median Hourly Wage – \$18.48.

Paperhangers – \$53,405; – \$26.48

Nature Of Work **Painters** paint walls and other structural surfaces. Mix colors or oils.

Paperhangers cover walls and ceilings with wallpaper, fabric, or advertising posters.

Education Moderate-term on-the-job training.

Electricians

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 96 (Annual Job Openings – 14)

Salary Mean Annual Wage \$64,017; Median Hourly Wage \$30.87

Nature Of Work Install and repair wiring, equipment, and fixtures, according to code. Install or service streetlights, intercoms, or electrical control systems.

Education Long-term on-the-job training.

General Managers, Top Executives

1999–2006 Projected Job Openings – 63

Salary **Chief Executives** Median Hourly Wage – >\$70.00. **General and Operations**

Managers Mean Annual Wage – \$101,721; Median Hourly Wage – \$50.62

Nature Of Work **Chief Executives** determine and formulate policies and provide direction of companies or public and private organizations. **General and Operations**

Managers plan, coordinate, or direct the operations of companies or organizations.

Education Work experience, plus a bachelor's or higher.

*The projections of employment by industry and occupation will incorporate NAICS codes with the release of the 2002–2012 data in Summer 2004.

[†]For some occupations, workers may not work full-time all year-round. For these occupations it is not feasible to calculate an hourly wage.

[‡]Teachers and Teachers Aides are employed in public and private educational institutions. For ease of presentation, they are included in services here.



COUNTY PROFILE

	Marin County	San Francisco County	San Mateo County
Population¹	2003	2003	2003
County Total	250,400	791,600	717,000
Unemployment Insurance²	2002	2002	2002
Claims Paid	13,551	84,432	48,316
Total Amount Paid	\$44,985,800	\$255,244,981	\$158,655,345
Workforce Investment Act³	2002-2003	2002-2003	2002-2003
Adult	\$299,399	\$2,688,717	\$948,449
Youth	\$238,690	\$2,486,562	\$973,685
Dislocated Worker	\$373,778	\$2,784,070	\$1,525,364
CalWORKS⁴	2002	2002	2002
Total Participants	1,635	11,668	4,045
Additional County Data	2001-2002	2001-2002	2001-2002
Community Colleges⁵			
Vocational Education students	7,472	29,715	24,691
Transfer Prepared students	482	2,021	2,636
Basic Skills students	3,586	37,004	8,521
High School (9-12) Dropouts⁶	67	371	366
Percentage of total students	0.8%	1.9%	1.4%

¹Data obtained from the State of California, Department of Finance: E-1 City/County Population Estimates, with Annual Percentage Change, January 1, 2003.

²EDD, UI Claims and Payment.

³Data included are from WIA Final Allocations for Program Year 2002-2003.

⁴Data obtained from the California Department of Social Services, Research and Development Division, Data Systems and Survey Design Bureau's CalWORKs Cash Grant Caseload Movement and Expenditures Report for the month of December.

⁵Data included are from the Performance on Partnership for Excellence Goals, California Community Colleges, Chancellor's Office. For Marin, they represent totals from the Marin Community College District. For San Francisco, they represent totals from the San Francisco Community College District. For San Mateo, they represent totals from the San Mateo Community College District.

⁶California Department of Education.

California has 58 counties and a variety of industries that contribute to its economy. Information services, high-technology manufacturing, agriculture, and entertainment are a few examples of the broad range of economic productivity in the state.

In 2002, the civilian labor force grew by 221,700, an increase of 1.3 percent over 2001 figures, bringing the total labor force to more than 17.4 million persons. The unemployment rate increased from 5.4 percent in 2001 to 6.7 percent in 2002.

Overall, industry employment in California declined by 128,900 jobs in 2002. Industries recording job losses included professional and business services (60,500 jobs) and information services (53,500 jobs). Components of these industries reporting the largest declines include computer systems design and related services (-29,700 jobs); management of companies and enterprises (-18,800 jobs); Internet service providers and Web search portals (-17,900 jobs); and telecommunications (-12,100 jobs).

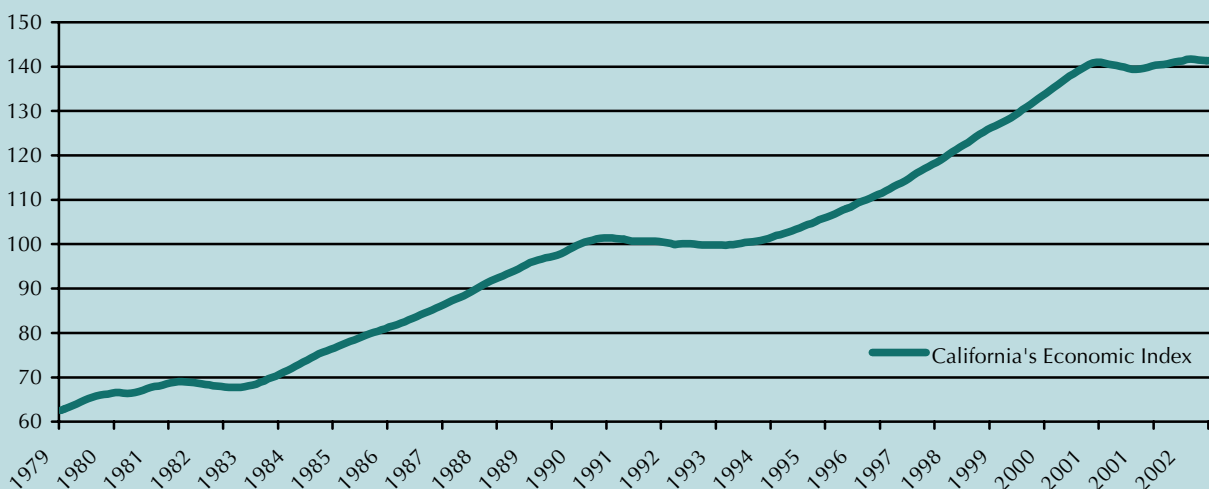
Industries reporting gains included government (66,000 jobs added) and education and health services (52,700 jobs gained). Within these growing industries, the majority of gains were in the following components: local government education (33,600 jobs); ambulatory health care services (22,400 jobs); county government (9,300 jobs); general medical and surgical hospitals (9,300 jobs); nursing and residential care facilities (6,500 jobs).

For the period 2000-2010, California employment projections show that total nonfarm employment is expected to increase by at least 3.2 million jobs, or 22.2 percent. Although growth is projected for every industry, some job loss will occur in smaller sectors of mining, manufacturing, and transportation.

California's population is 36.5 million residents, according to the California Department of Finance's preliminary estimates for January 2003. These new data reflect a 5.0 percent increase over the 2000 Census data that recorded California's total population at 33.9 million.

An economic index compares actual economic activity to long-term trends. It can be helpful for monitoring state economies; comparing the length, depth, and timing of recessions at the state level; and providing a composite measure of monthly economic activity at the state level. This particular index is based on nonfarm payroll employment, the unemployment rate, average hours worked in manufacturing, and real wage and salary disbursements. These four elements are then calculated to achieve the data below, charted from 1979 to the current year. While the overall growth trend of the data is evident, the chart also reflects economic downturns, such as recessions experienced during the early 1980s, again in the early 1990s, and more recently, 2001. The index can also be used to examine other effects, such as: business cycles within the state; national economic forces on the state; and the state's overall economic activity on state fiscal conditions, poverty or in-migration.

California's Economic Activity
(January 1979 to May 2003)



General information provided by "Working Paper 02-7: Consistent Economic Indexes for the 50 States" by Theodore M. Crone, Research Department, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia (May 2002). Data can be accessed through www.phil.frb.org.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Local

San Francisco County
www.ci.sf.ca.us

San Mateo County
www.co.sanmateo.ca.us

Marin County
www.co.marin.ca.us

One Stop San Francisco
www.onestopsf.org

Peninsula Works
www.peninsulaworks.org

Marin Employment Connection
www.marinemployment.org



Statewide

Employment Development Department (EDD)
www.edd.ca.gov

EDD's Labor Market Information Division (LMID)
www.calmis.ca.gov

California Department of Finance
www.dof.ca.gov

California Training & Education Providers (CTEP)
www.soicc.ca.gov/ctep

Counting California
<http://countingcalifornia.cdlib.org>

National

Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
www.bls.gov

Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration
www.doleta.gov

Occupational Information Network (O*NET)
<http://online.onetcenter.org>

U.S. Census Bureau
www.census.gov

FedStats
www.fedstats.gov

